NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO SATIRICAL NOVELS. GUERNDALE. An Old Story. By J. S., of Dale. 12mo pp. viii., 444. Charles Scribner's Sons. THE REVOLT OF MAN. (Leisure Hour Series.) 16mo pp. 257. Henry Holt & Co.

We class these two works together, although they are unlike in motive, in method and in style. The one throws ridicule apon certain theories of life, more or less prevalent in our time, under cover of a laughing and generally good-natured sketch of a state of secrety which may be imagined in the far future. The other, in the leasurely course of a love-story of our own day, draws with an aimost savage indelity the picture of a society which we see around us. Possibly the author of "Guerndale" does not regard his novel as a satire. The interior late of this strong and remarkable book that it leaves the ordinary reader nucertain what the writer himself thinks of it, what was his purpose in writing, how far the sentiments of his characters are his own sentiments and what lesson we are to draw from the drama he sets before us. Nevertheless trenchant and effective man the strip of the sature is the distinguishing note of "Guerndale," and it is none the less telling because we are some and it is none the less telling because we are some and it is none the less telling because we are some and it is none the less telling because we are some and it is none the less telling because we are some of the streeth of the surface of the streeth of the surface of the streeth of the surface of t We class these two works tegether, although

finer, more imaginative form of duty. If this life is all unworthy, we can at least live it worthily. I started with a definite purpose. I meant to lead an ambitious, active life. And I, too, have been discouraged. Definite faith, to me as well, is an impossibility. But life, the progress of a life, is like ascending a mountain. In the early morning, when we start, we see the glorious peak, the first ideal of youth, full in front, fair in the sun. Then comes the haze of mid-day; foot-hills, forests, dark valleys come between; clouds veil the summit. Never, perhaps, in this life do we see the final height again. We only now can see the poor little ridge before us, scarce worth our climbing. But if we bravely follow the first ideal, keeping it in mind, aiways ascending ridge after ridge-that is duty. For what is a great life but the dreams of youth tealised in riper age? And so, only assuring curselves that we are still ascending, we shall some-

" Ein Gott leht-lasst euch nicht irren des Pöbels Geschreif And it is right to have ideals; and youth is the time for them. Thought is given men clouds like a bow, to make men mindful of things that in this life we never find; dreams they are now, but dreams that are truer than the truth that here we know. And so I hold that our ideal

Merely to smoke a cigar with him was almost as good as a day in Naples. He bore about him a mellow atmosphere of intellectual languor that was quite Italian." As nobody knows how much Randolph believes of his own speeches-not even Raudolph himself-this daring, irreverent and brilliant persorage becomes a convenient medium for the publication of our author's most biting satires. "I

make him seriously unhappy if his mother and sisters ceased doing so. . . The truth is, Guyon, we live in an intellectual air of failure. The best we can say is, that our forefathers came for one thing and found another—a balance of trade, as you suggest. It may be, what we found was more valuable than what we sought—I do not know. Still it is failure."

Of patriotism Randolph speaks with hardly more

"With pleasure, but you can't," said Randelph calmly. "There is no longer any such thing as damnation."

Bixby was so charged with profanity that, upon leng suddenly touched or spoken to, he emitted a dammit" very much as an electric machine does a

"America," he declares, " has had two great m sions. Her first was to liberate the world. Her present one is to vulgarize it. She is now a colossal

market.

"Modern trade is simply low competition; vying with Chinese in petty sinfts, and Jews in meanness, and Yankees in 'manetal irregularities. If you are sharp and unscriptables, and popular with valgar acquaintances, and don't mind lying a good deal, you will get along—perhaps. But you must practise taking advantage of your neighbor; soileiting favers from men you despise; accompanying your Jew correspondents and country customers on low tours of city dissipation. And you must make yourself used to crooked ways of attaining your ends; if you wish your customer to buy one place of goods, you must make him think you wish to sell him another. Even then, the squarely dishonest man, your competitor, buying on croat, thanking pretence without capital, who can content himself with a shawing of profit, and does not mean to pay if things go wrong, has an immense advantage over you. Worst of all, you must suit yourself, just as you suit your goods, to the taste of commercial travellers and drammers; you must led their stories, and sing their songs—shags like that one Hackett used to sing in college; and if you wish to retain any part of your gentle self, you must think go your must make keep your social life in the evening totally distinct from your business life in the day. That this is impossible, American society is beginning to show."

It is not klandolph but the author in propria personal accompanies and the parks and the proposal accompanies and the parks and the self is the travestics upon Goodess religion, the satirist sometimes goes a little too far.

In this direction, as well as in the travestics upon Goodess religion, the satirist sometimes goes a little too far.

—The movement described in "The Revolt of Man" is an insurrection of the masculine half of the English people to recover their proper place in government and society after they have long been oppressed by Advanced Woman. The nation has been turned upside down. The throne and the House of Common have been abolished; the sovereign power is held

tached.

The Bennymerts had once invited him execute to to to a, where he asked "Miss Annie" to go to drive with him, inquired who her gentlemen friends were in Dale, sought fiercely to argue with Gay for Tyndall against the Kantian school, and contrasted the enlightenment of his own parish with the dark and superstitions barbarism that still afflicted countries groaming under the Romish Church. He regretted that he never had been across the "pond," and that he had always resided in the country since he commenced his mission. He told Mr. Bonnymert, who was an Episcopalian, that the Anglican Church was elete. was effete.

was an Episcopalian, that the Anglican Church was ellete.

Besides the changes wrought by this servant of the Lord, there were others. Gas had been introduced into the town. Some new manufactories had been built, and there had been a considerable influx of French-Canadian and Chinese working-people. The employers of this chean human energy had erected for themselves new French-roofed houses, usually prominent of tower or cupoia, surrounded by well-shaven little grass-plots, iron statues painted white, and black asphalt walks. These were the prominent parishieners of the Rev. M. Frank Hanna, and had chiefly contributed to the building of the vestry—the new vestry. This institution was in theory a Sunday-school for the children of the parish; but its more prominent use was for winter dancing-parties, radies, and private theatricals, when the small pulpit was removed to make place for the stage. Mr. Bonnymort spoke of it irreverently as the "Casino."

thought," says Randolph to Guyon—

I thought you and I had breathed the same airthe air of a dead faith. It hangs ever this New-England country like the sad gray sky of flaw there nevels. Religion here was once a passion; and we are living in the ashes of it. Isn'ti strange, this New-England history of mears? I think there is a worn out enthusiasm, a sort of nervous prostration, in the very atmosphere. We seem to be born in it. You and I are not the only ones."

"No," sighed Gay; and he thought of his father.
"Do you know," added he then dreamily, "I have always had a sort of favorite vision in my mind of what you mean. Think of those grim, narrow, hard old Puritaus—you hate them no doubt."

"I hate them I" interrupted Norton. "Why, my amable old great-grandfather write a famous sermon on "the Heart of New-England Torn by the Blaschemes of the Frescut Generation?" "Woll, we admire them," continued Guy; "for the first seenes, the rude board chapet in the midst of a clearing; on all sides the unbroken forest of a continent; and the solemn congregation worshipping a cruel God without book of itung, holding a ride instead of a prayer-book. Ah! there was something fine in that."

"That will do fur one pieture," said Randolph. "That will do fur one pieture," said kandolph. "That will do fur one pieture," said kandolph. "Are, can then the perfect failure of the parise of the same love that bervaded the heart of George Eliot, of Joan of Are, of Christ," The sermon which follows is a clever burlesyne of a certain the selemn to the same love that bervaded the heart of George Eliot, of Joan of Are, of Christ," The sermon which follows is a clever burlesyne of a certain the brain of Newton—to the same love that bervaded the heart of George Eliot, of Joan of Are, of Christ," The sermon mon in the same have the doubt some congregations will take a tempt to realize religion; pure religion, ab-

thinks it more genteel than learning a trade. Why, really, Guy, all the old foolish ideas of the landowning class are being picked up and refurbished for the modern emancipated peasantry. Every country girl wants to be fashionable, and every earpenter's son wants to be a merchant."

"I think, myself, the 'Latin and Greek and Art antique' business is a little over-lone."

"Guyon, let me tell you a story. My father told it me, and I know it is true. Some years ago there was a respectable Protestant mechanic in Boston who had one daughter. She showed great promise, and some ladies took an interest in her. They sent her to a good school and gare her what is called a fine education for a woman. That is, she actuired refined tastes; knew a few facts; enough about the history of the world to make contrasts and draw conclusions; learned French and music, and fondness for that cleanliness and elegance of person and surroundings which is an expensive luxary of the favored few. For even to be clean in this world requires money. Well, they did this, not with the view of making her a teacher, which is but a limited field, but, with great ideas, looking to give her a hisher life and inflaence for good in her own class. She was pretty. Well! At twenty she came back to her home—a small snile of roons in a dirty tenement. They gave her a piano and left her, each saving that was true charity. Still she seemed unhappy, so that it was a relief to such as kept track of her when she married a railway employe—a steady, industrious fellow, I believe. She did not nake him a good wife; so, far from admiring her, he found her a burthen. He never understoed her, then he despised her, finally he took to drink and beating her. She met a man whom she liked—a gentleman. Her husband was not. A year after, you met her or the street coners. She wont to the devil—if there is one. Her husband died of drunk, her father of shame. What do you think?"

"I think it a case of ill-judged charity, and that it proves nothing," said Guyon. "Spite of all yon

Scenes of college life fill several lively chapters in the book, for it is at Harvard that Guyon meets Randolph and most of the other friends who are to shows an easy familiarity with the walk and conversation of undergraduates, just as in earlier pages he displays a knowledge of the ways of boys. We are not sure but his picture of a college career, with its drunkenness, idleness, frivolity and general looseness and vulgarity, is the saddest part of his satire. There is a cearseness in the dialogue of these genteel young rowaies which is doubtless true to nature but is nevertheless a blemish in the book. In this direction, as well as in the travesties upon

as the modern free-thinking to the period of the period of

his devotion and his loyalty." Herein lay one of the most potent causes of the revoit. It was the women who asked, and the men were obliged, not only by rigorous custom, but in many cases by severe laws, to give; and the consequence was that the old women got the young men. Railroads and factories were abolished. The art of building steam engines was lost; the men sat all day at hand-laber in their own cottages:

They came after three days' posting, to Man-chester. They found it a beautiful city, situated on a clear, sparking stream, in the midst of de-lightful rural seenery, and regularity built after the modern manner in straight streets at right angles to ing, "I wanted very much," said the Professor, "to show you this place. You see how pretty and quiet a place it is; yet in the old times it had a population of half a million. It was perpetually black with smoae; there were hundreds of vast factories where the men worked from 6 in the morning until 6 at night. Their houses were hunsements were to smoke tobacco and to drink beer and spirits; they died at thirty, worn out; they were disciplinately wife beaters; they neglected their children; they had no education, no religion, no hopes, no wishes for anything but plentiful pipes and beer. See it now! The population reduced to 20,000; the factories swept away; the machinery destroyed; the men working separately each in his own house, making cotton for home consumption. Let us walk through the streets."

These were broad, clean and well-kept. Very few persons were about. A few women lounged about the Court, or gathered together on the steps of the Town Hall, where one was giving her opinions violently on politics generally; some stood at the doorways talking to their neighbors; in the houses one could hear the steady click-click of the loom or spinning jenny, as the man within, of the man and his sons, sat at their continuous and

men, and only allowed women to choose husbands when they had themselves obtained a certificate of good health and good conduct. Formerly the men married at nineteen; by the new laws they were compelled to wait until four-and-twenty; then, further, to wait until they were asked; and lastly, it they were asked, to obtain a certificate of soundness and freedom from any complaint which might be transmitted to children. Therefore, as few of the Manchester workmen were quite free frem some form of disease, the population rapidly decreased."

The story of the revolt is closely involved with the remartic attachment of Lady Constance Carlyon, the Home Secretary, for her consin, the beautiful and accomplished Earl of Chester. We are introduced to Lady Constance in her library the morning after a scene in the House of Peeresses and a Cabinet crisis. Lady Constance is breakfast. ing with her triend and preceptress, Professor Dorothy Ingleby, of Cambridge, an elderly lady of doubtful orthodoxy:

doubtful orthodoxy:

The Countess sighed. Then she reddened and clenched her hands.
"I cannot bear to think of it," she cried. "We had a disgraceful night. I shall never forget it—or forgive it. It was not a debate at all; it was the exchange of unrestrained insults, rude personalities, humiliating recrimination."

"Take some breakfast first, my dear," said the Professor, "and then you shall tell me as much as you please."

Most of the breakfast was eaten by the Professor herselt. Long before she had finished Constance sprang from the table and began to pace the room in uncontrollable agitation.

"It is hard—oh! it is very hard—to preserve even common dignity, when such attacks are made. One

in uncontrollable agitation.

"It is hard—ch! it is very hard—to preserve even common dignity, when such attacks are made. One noble peeress taunted me with my youth. It is two years since I came of age—I am twenty,—but never mind that Another threw in my teeth my—my—my consin Chester"—she blushed violently; "to think that the British House of Peeresses should have failen so low! Another charged me with training to be thought the loveliest woman in London; can we even listen to such things without shame? And the Duchess de la Vieille Roche—here she laughed bitterly—"actually had the andacity to attack my Political Econemy—mine; and I was Senior in the Tripos! When they were tired of abusing me, they began upon each other. No reporters were present. The Chancellor, poor lady! tried in vain to maintain order; the scene—with the whole House, as it seemed, screeching, crying, demanding to be heard, throwing accusations, innuendoes, insinuations at each other—made one inclined to ask if this was really the House of Peeresses, the Parliament of Great Britain, the place where one would expect to find the noblest representatives in the whole world of culture and of gentlehood."

Constance paused, exhausted but not satisfied, She had a good deal more to say; but for the mo.

Constance paused, exhausted but not satisfied. She had a good deal more to say; but for the mo-ment she stood by the window, with flashing eyes and trembling lips.

"I ventured next to call the serious attention of the flouse to the grave discontent among the younger women of the middle classes, who, by reason of the crowded state of the professions, are unable to think of marriage, as a rule, before lorty, and often have to wait later. This was received with cold disapprobation: the House is always touchy on the subject of marriage. But when I went on to hint that there was danger to the State in the refusciance with which the young men entered the married state under these conditions, there was such a clamor that I sat down."

The Professor modded.

"Just what one would have expected. Talk the conventional commonplace, and the House will listen; tell the truth, and the House will rise with one consent and shriek you down. Poor child!

listen; tell the truth, and the House will rise with one consent and shriek you down. Poor child! what did you expect?"

"A dozen rose together. Lady Cloistertown caught the Chancelor's eye. I suppose you know her extraordinary command of commonulaces. She asked whether the House was prepared to place man on an equality with woman; she supposed we should like to see him sitting with ourselves, voting with the rudeness of his intellect, even speaking with the bluntness of the masculine manner. And then she burst into a scream, 'Irreligiou,' she cried, with the bluntness of the masculine manner. And then she burst into a scream. 'Irreligiou,' she cried, 'was rampant; was this a moment for bringing forward such a motion? Not only women, but even men, had begun to doubt the Perfect Woman; the rule of the higher inteliect was threatened; the new civilization was tottering; we might even expect an attempt to bring about a return of the reign of brute force—— Heavens! and that was only a beginning. Then followed the weary platitudes that we know so well. Can no one place truth before us in words of freshness?"

The conversation is interrupted by the Earl of

The conversation is interrupted by the Earl of Chester, who with characteristic recklessness of the rules of behavior by going to Lady Constance's

house:

"Edward" cried Constance, giving her cousin her hand, "is this prudent? You ride down Park Lane as if you were riding after hounds, your unhappy attendant—boor girl!—trying in vain to keep up with you; and then you descend openly and in the eyes of all, slone, at my door—the door of your unmarried cousin. Consider me, my dear Edward, if you are careless about your own reputation. Do you think I have no enemies? Do you think young Loid Chester can go anywhere without being seen and reported? Do you think all women have kind hearts and pleasant tongues?"

The young man laughed, but a little bitterly.

"My reputation, Constance, may just as well be lost as kept. What do I care for my reputation?"

At these terrible words Constance looked at him in alarm.

He was worth locking at, if only as a model, being six feet high, two-and twenty years of age, strongly built, with erisp, carly brown hair, the shoulders of a Hercules, and the face of an Apollo. But to-day his face was clouded, and as he spoke he clench

What has happened now, Edward ?" asked his cousin. "Anything important? The new groom F
"The new groom has a seat like a sack, is airaid
to gallep and can't jump. As for her nerve she's
get none. My stable-boy Jack would be worth ten
of her. But if a man cannot be allowed—for the sake of his precious reputation—to ride without a girl trailing at his beels, why, I suppose there is no more to be said. No, Constance; it is worse than the

new groots."

"Edward, you are too masterful," said his cousin, gravely. "One cannot, even if he be Earl of Chester, thy in face of all the correlances. Rules are made to protect the weak for their own sake; the strong obey them for the sake of the weak. You are strong; be therefore considerate. Suppose all young men were allowed to ran about alone?"

The Protessor shook her head gravely.

The Earl has serious news to tell. The Duches of Dunstaburgh, a harridan of sixty-five, has for mally demanded his hand; the Chancellor, who has the disposal of the Earl's destiny, is the Duchess's creature; and the penalty for disobedience-if young man can be supposed hold enough to disobey -would be perpetual imprisonment for contempt of court. But Chester loves his cousin and resolves to be a martyr. By the advice of Professor Ingleby, Lady Constance also makes a format demand for Lord Chester's hand, and when the Chancellor, as was to be expected, rejects her pretensions in favor of the Duchess she appeals to the House o Peeresses.

This was, indeed, a formidable threat. An appeal to the House meant, with such fighting-power as Constance and her party, although a minority, pos-sessed, and knew how to direct, a delay of perhaps six months, even if the case came on from day to day. Even the practised old Duchess, used to the wordy warfare of the House, sbrank from such a

contest.
"You will not, surely, Lady Carlyon," she said
"drag your cousin's name into the Supreme Court of

"Arg your cousin's name into the supreme courter.

"I certainly will," replied Constance.

"I will cost hundred of thousands, and months—
months of struggle.

"As for the cost, that is my affair; as for the delay,
I can wait—perhaps longer than your Grace."

The Duchess said no more. Twice had Lady Carlyou insulted her. But her revenge would wait.

Thus time is secured for the ripening of the re-

volt. Lord Chester becomes the reigning sensation

Thus, tense to worship Ged—they realized a balance of trade in their favor—in the state of the tright of the trade of the tright of the tright of the trade of the tright of the trade of the tright o

small and hastily collected force he marches toward

London:

Meantime, spite of law and orders, the country-people flocked from all sides to see the gallant show of Lord Chester's little army. Captain Dunquerque led the van, which consisted of fifty stalwart keepers. At the head of the main body rode the Chief, clad in scarlet, with glittering helmet; with him were the officers of his Staff, also gallantly dressed and splendidly mounted. Next came, marching in fours, his army of three hundred stardy countrymen armed with rifle and bayonet; after them marched the younger men, some mere lads, carrying guns of all descriptions, pikes, and even sticks—not one among these that did not carry a cockade; their banner, borne by two of the strongest, was of red silk, with the words, "We will be free!" An immense crowd of women looked on as they starten; some of them cursed and screamed; but the girls laughed. Then other men of the villages broke away from their wives and sisters, and marched beside the soldiers, trying to keep in step, sustening their cockades, and shouting with them. Last of all came a little band of tweaty-five, mounted, who beside the soldiers, trying to keep in step, sustening their cockades, and shouting with them. Last
of all came a little band of tweaty-live, mounted,
who served to keep the crowd from pressing too
closely, and guarded a carriage and four, in which
were the Bishop, the Professor, and the two girls.
They sat up to their knees in searlet cockades and
rosetles, which the girls were making up and the
Professor was distributing.

In this order they marched. After the first few
hours, it was found that, besides a great number
of recruits, the army had been joined by at least a
hundred village girls, who walked with them and
retused to go back. They followed their sweethearts. "Let us keep them," said the Professor:
"they will be useful to us."

At the next halting places she had all those girls
drawn up before her, and made them a speech. She
told them that if they desired a hand in the great
work they might do their part; they would be
allowed to join the army on condition of marching
apart from the men; of not interfering with them
in any way; of doing what they were told to do, and
of carrying a banner. To this they readily consented,
being, in fact, to one woman, enraged with the
existing order of things, and earing very little
about being the mistress if they could not have
their own lovers. And in the end they proved most
valuable and useful allies.

The rebels encamed upon Hampstead Heath, and

valuable and useful alites. The rebels encamped upon Hampstead Heath, and there the government of the Peeresses, after much squabbling and recrimination in Parliament and women and proclamations, prepared to overpower them by the convict warders and then send the night before the intended battle a company of girls crept into the camp of the warders in Hyde Park, wose them out of sleep with the benting of drums and cries of "The rebels are upon us; run for your lives!" and dispersed them all in panic. And as

for the cavalry—alas! the barracks were empty!

At the first news of the dispersion of the Avengers, the wives of the Guardsmen, acting with one common consent, made for the barracks and dragged away the soldiers, every woman her own husband to her own home, where she defied the clerks of the War Office, who rushed about trying to get the men together. For greater safety the women hid away the boots—those splendid boots, without which the Horse Guards would be but as common men. Of the three thousand there remained only two oxphan drummer-boys and a sergeant, a widower without sisters. To hurl this remaint against Lord Chester was manifestly too absord even for the clerks of the War Office. Besides, they refused to go.

So the Revolt of Man triumphed without blood-

shed, and the Earl of Chester was crowned in Westminster Abbey as Edward the Seventh, and was married to Constance at the same time.

Then was born again that sweet feminine gift of Then was born again that sweet feminine gift of coquetry; girls once more protended to be cruei, whimsical, giddy, careless and mischevone; the hard and anxious look vanished from their faces, and was replaced by sweet, seft smiles; firstition was revived under another name—many names. A maiden loved to have half a gozen—yea, she did no mud half a hundred—dangling after her, or kneeling at her feet; men were taught that they must woo not be wooed, and that a woman's love is not a thing to be had for the mere asking; and dancing woo not be wooed, and that a woman's love is not a thing to be had for the mere asking; and dancing was revived—real honest dancing of sweetheart and maid. There was laughter once more in the land; and all the songs were rewritten; and such pieces were enacted upon the stage as would but a month ago have taken everybody's breath away. And there was a general burning of silly books and had pictures; and they began to open churches for the new Worship, and always more and more the image of the Divine Man filled woman's heart.

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SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY

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